## THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE REPORT OF GEN. JORDAN'S SURRENDER BASED ON SPANISH DOCUMENTS.

HAVANA, Sept. 27 .- The telegram sent from Havana on Saturday last relative to the surrender of Gen. Jordan and his troops, upon the payment by the Government of a certain sum of money, was based upon official dispatches. It is reported that the insurgents in the neighborhood of Yaguaramas and Pais, and between Cienfuegos and Colon, are treating with the Spanish authorities relative to surrender. Their surrender is important, if true, the rebel bands in this quarter being nearest to the sugar districts of Colon and Cardenas.

THE NEW SCHEME OF THE SPANISH AUTHORITIES. HAVANA, Sept. 18 .- The new arrangement, at the head of which stand Señors Zangroniz and Ajuria, contemplates the payment of \$15 for each Cuban who does not wish to volunteer. Every man must new show his hand. Are you for the Cubans, or are you for the integrity Español !- these are the questions that have to be met, and no avoidance is to be telerated. The journals contain long lists of names affixed by Cubaus as well as Spaniards which lend all seeming countenance to the action of the Government. Very many signatures appear of old and honored Cubans, who, according to this showing, desire to see Spanish sovereignty preserved intact. The Count of Pozos Dulces, long the old recognized leader of the Cuban party, for years the editor of El Siglo, and whose sister is the widow of Narciso Lopez, figures in the number. Then one sees the name of Zaldo, of José Antonio Fesser, and of many other wellknown Creoles. What does this mean? Do these people really desire to see the Spaniards succeed, or are they afraid of confiscation in case of a refusal to lend their signatures to the manifesto?

The policy of putting out this paper to secure names has been alluded to by your correspondent heretofore. The object is, of course, to manufacture public sentiment abroad. The thirty gunboats will ere long be finished. They are withheld from the use of the Spanish Government at present by the United States authorities, but a superhuman effort will soon be made to have them released. One of the leading Powers of Europe will, the Spaniards say, offer to guarantee that the new boats building at New-York will not be used in any event against Peru. Now, in addition to this, the Spaniards are determined to show, to their best ability, that the principal Cubans of the Isle do not want the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, or give them the slightest encouragement. It is believed that many, or most, of the Creoles' signatures have been procured through fear. At all events, the Spaniards now seem to have no idea of giving up

FRENCH INTEREST IN THE CUBAN QUESTION. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- The Morning Post to-day has a letter from its Paris correspondent, wherein the Cuban question is discussed at length. The writer says the interest in the matter is increasing at Paris, but the public must not expect to learn precisely the intercourse between Madrid and Washington. There is a difficult game to be played in order to avoid wounding Spanish pride.

GEN. JORDAN'S EXPEDITION - ENGAGEMENTS WITH SPANISH TROOPS-ALTERNATE VIC-TORIES AND REPULSES-IMPROVEMENT IN THE MORALE OF THE CUBAN FORCE-EX-CITING ADVENTURES-HEALTH AND SPIRITS THE INSURGENTS-THE ADVANCE UPON HOLGUIN.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. COCOS, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 2 .- The move-

ments of our forces in this disturbed district are so impulsive and, from obvious necessity, so irregular have held the month bare enabled us to menece that I find inexpressible dimenties in establishing and probably to advance upon Holgu a with every coast, and have reason to apprehend that many of | the Spanish tire having been almost entirely elenced. altogether, or subjected to such delays as must ren-der them almost valueless. I take the precaution, as About the middle of June a series of rapid expedi-I have hitherto done, of briefly repeating the mata | thore was organized, possibly with the incidents of the expedition, in order that at some | gradually accustoming the men to the chances and period, and in some connected form, you may be able to trace the progress of our little swept through the coffee plantations in the northern religion, science, literature. A republic cannot be sus band, and estimate the character of the trials part of the province of Santiago, gothering much tained by such people." I should think not, indeed. we have had to encounter, and the extent to which | valuable information in regard to the condition of | Tetter aid Spain in blowing up the island, and sink this cessful landing on the shore of the Bay of Nipe I am the Spanish outposts, though never comies, into seriaware that you have already received full intelligence. Let me now rehearse again, for the fourth or fifth time, the events which followed our first fortunate occupation of Cuban soil. At no very distant point from the place of debarka-

tion, near the unimportant station of F. Ramon, the Spaniards chose their opportunity of testing the temper and quality of our force. The skurmish was a sharp one, and there would be little use in concealing the fact that, at the outset, the olds were unpleasantly against us, and our position was extremely serious, if not critical. We have since learned that the result of this engagement was everywhere proclaimed an unconditional friumph of the Spanish troops, but nothing could be further from the truth. The advantages of choice of ground and superior numbers were all on their side. Our advance, composed of comparatively few men, was surprised and, I regret to say, failed to hold its position with anything like due tenacity and persistency. When, subsequently, the affair became general, the same irresolution displayed itself for a time in all quarters, and nowhere more conspicuously than among the Europeans and Americans, whose officers showed neither the ability nor the inclination to stand vigorously to their work. After a period of alarming uncertainty we succeeded, with much labor, in bringing a piece of artillery to bear upon the enemy, under cover of which our men were gathered together once more and put in condition to oppose the attack which, up to that moment, had been too rapid and powerful for them. A few plunging shots from the Napoleon gun settled the business of that day, and the Spaniards speedily abandoned the ground they had temporarily obtained, and with it relinquished their barren advantage. For a little time we saw nothing more of them, and were suffered to pursue our course toward the interior without molestation until we reached a point admirably adapted for a defensive struggle, which our opponents had seized and occupied with quick sagacity, although, as the event proved, their power to make good use of the opportunity was not equal to their intention. This was a narrow isthmus, which separates the Bays of Nipe and Banes, and which is not more than 1,000 yards in width. It had been in possession of a small detachment of our skirmishers. but these, upon the advance of the superior Spanish force, were compelled to fall back upon our main body. Owing to the irregularities of communication between the several detachments of our troops-one of the apparently inevitable consequences of the disheartening lack of discipline which prevailed among the native officers-Gen. Jordan was unaware of the return of our detachment, and had fairly confronted the enemy's position before he was made acquainted with the fact that the road was obstructed. The first aggressive movement on our side was the advance of some fifty men to turn the right flank of our autagonist, but as this produced no immediate result, either from being imperfectly executed, or in consequence of a plan to draw us into of danger from the burning heats were without an ambuscade, the General advanced alone to reconnoiter, and, when close upon the intrenchments, re- in other parts of the island, but here, ceived a volley of rifles sufficient, had they been desently handled, to have put an end to the existence of a score of men. The effect was not so dispiriting upon our leader as upon some of his followers, dozens of whom flett in farious haste to the surrounding woods, whence they ridiculously endeavored to redeem themselves by opening an ill-directed and purposeless fire on their own account. With consid-

erable effort, the General succeeded in collecting

together some 30 or 46 of the runaways; and at the

head of this corre handfull, the majority of whom | curing such aid as may enable them to free themselves

were negroes, he advanced, carbine in hand, shouting the only command (I believe) he is capable of expressing in Spanish, "Forward!" and leading them as swiftly as was possible to the point which he had discovered to be most easily assailable. With these insignificant resources, he succeeded in driving a body of about 200 Spanish regulars, all well armed with Peabody rifles, to their boats. In the whole of this exciting affair not a man on our side was injured, while the enemy suffered considerably, including the loss of one or two drowned in the hasty embarkation. We found in their encampment, moreover, a welcome quantity of food, clothing and

For several days subsequent to this skirmish, our time was principally taken up with reconnoissances, many of them extending a considerable distance into the interior, in the course of which we found frequent traces of recent occupation by hostile parties, but came into no direct collision with them. It was evident to the best informed among our leaders that nothing except united and harmonious action, and the suppression of the wretched jealousies which had done so much toward dividing our counsels, were needed to sweep the entire district, and expel with little loss of time every vestige of Spanish military authority from this department. Unhappily, the lack of efficiency among many of our officers. with the direct and inevitable consequences of their untrustworthiness upon the men, rendered it for a long time next to impossible to enter upon a determined aggressive campaign. Repeated attempts were made in these early days to inspire the troops with the necessary spirit, but too often with most harassing results. A single incident will serve as an example. During the first week in June, a party of our scouts, headed, I believe, by Gen. Jordan himself, discovered a camp of about 100 Spanish troops in a position not very distant from Tacajo, of considerable strategic importance, inasmuch as its occupation would compel the abandonment of several others surrounding it. The condition of the country was extremely favorable for an attack, and it could clearly have been taken with great case, and probably with little material loss. An assault was carefully planned, involving the advance of about 1,000 of our men. Owing to circumstances which I need not here repeat in detail, but which may be spoken of as akin to the chief causes of discourage ment before alluded to, only about half that number could be gathered together for the occasion. These, however, would have been sufficient to accomplish the work in hand, if all parties concerned had been disposed to heartily cooperate, and had shown the necessary prompitude in carrying out the directions of the chief officer. The place was closely invested, and our men were brought to within 40 or 50 yards of the intrenchments, Gen. Jordan leading the way, cheering and waving his hat as an encouragement to those behind him. From what subsequently transpired, we learned that the Spaniards were actually on the point of surrendering, and that a soldier stood ready to baul down the flag at the first demand, when suddenly an outcry arose to the effect that the enemy was in our rear, and in less than 30 minutes the General was left standing almost almost alone, the bulk of his entire force having retreated breathlessly to the neighboring woods for shelter. The panic, as it presently turned out, was caused by the trifling circumstance of a small group of lancers, 25 in number, who had ridden over from Holgein to overlook our movements. Every endeavor was usede to rally the men, but the opportunity was lost, and before preparations could be made for another assualt the position had been strengthqued to an extent forbidding a fresh attempt. No mishap could have been more vexatious, since to ave held the and would becomeded us to money any sort of trustworthy communication with the | chance of success. The works were virtually outs, my dispatches to The Tribune have either been lest and preparations for a formal surrender being in

hazards of Culian warters, which from time to time | devoid of industry, seenomy, prudence, morally, valor, we have been able to overcome them. Of the suc- the country, and inflicting considerable injury upon ous collision with their forces. The good results were soon apparent in the increased abscrity and steadiness of the men, but were not so distinctly obvious among the officers. At one time we had rumors of an intended attack in force upon a fortified position of strength and importance among the mountains, and, as well as I can judge with the limited geographical intelligence at hand, within the borders of the Holguin district A demonstration was certainly made, and with damaging results to the enemy, but as the movement was arranged with unusual secreey and caution I did not reach the ground until the affair was over and our troops were preparing to withdraw. We had suffered no sufficient injury to render a retreat necessary, and it is therefore probable that the design was simply to convey the idea that our time for taking the field in earnest and boldly assuming the aggressive had arrived. For several days and nights thereafter, detachments were sent bither and thither among the plantations, spreading evident consternation, and causing the enemy to draw his lines more closely than ever to his base, near Holguin. On one occasion only, during this period, did any actual contest occur. A bungling ambuscade was laid in one of the numerous de files in which this broken country abounds, but it failed to stand for more than 10 minutes before the onslaught of our people. From this brief encounter the Spaniards fled in disorder, leaving their commanding officer dead upon the ground; and since that casual engagement we have been unable to find our opponents in any other attitude than that of

> cautious defense. Within the past three or four days a number of excursions, apparently to some distance in the interior, from the time they have occupied, have been made by officers high in command. Of their object nothing is positively known, although much speculation concerning them thas naturally arisen. Our troops are in constant readiness for action, and it is hoped that these repeated personal reconnoissances may be the forerunners of a steady advance toward what is understood to be our first serious object, the town of Holguin, the occupation of which, both on account of its military position and its political importance, would be a great step gained. But upon this point nothing certain is known, and nothing can be learned from those who alone could supply the wished for information. Meanwhile, we are leading the most delightful and agreeable lives to be imagined. Our stores are not perhaps so profuse as we could sometimes desire, and our rations may not be always such as would tempt an epicurean appetite; but for trivial deprivations of these kinds we care little. It does not even occur to us to look upon them as hardships. We have excellent health and high hopes. Mere existence is a perpetual enjoyment in this lovely country, the climate of which, even in the middle of Summer, is inexpresibly mild and fresh. All our apprehensions foundation. I cannot say how it may be in the mountain regions, we find the atmosphere so clear and invigorating as to make us forget we are in the tropics. The occupants of the surrounding plantations are all heartily and openly with us, and it may be mentioned as a circumstance of peculiar interest for the future, if not for the present, that I have not met a single native Cuban in this district who is not an ardent and even a vehement advocate of annexation to the United States. And this desire appears to proceed not solely from the hope of se-

more rapidly from Spanish thraldom, but also, and principally, from a conviction that by this means alone the prompt development of their immense latent resources, their rapid material advancement, and

their ultimate prosperity can be assured. Our position, however, during this short period of easy idleness, has not been such as to soothe us into any feeling of false security. We know very well what sort of work is laid out for us, and we are free to wish that the aid we know has been promised, and which we are eagerly awaiting, would exhibit itself in some more practical form than empty pledges and congratulations upon the successes we have thus far attained. A good American brigade. especially if officered as an American brigade should be, would be a most welcome addition to our force. In the present temper of our men, the labors of the campaign will be undertaken with all the requisite pluck and determination; but we look for reënforcements to make our task quicker of accomplishment and less desperate in its character. The principal weakness among us at present is in the subordinate officers. The men are always ready to follow efficient leaders, but it is a disagreeable fact that, in the few cases where we have been brought to temporary grief, the disasters were occasioned by the misbehavior of certain subalterns. As to the spirit of the population at large, there can be no question. They will abandon their homes and property, spread themselves over the island, and live for years as they best may, or die, if die they must, among the forests and mountains, sooner than again submit themselves to the detestable dominion of the Spaniards. Whatever may be the result of the struggle, Spain will never have the satisfaction of holding the Cubans as a conquered people.

I send this not without misgivings, as many of our recent messengers have returned to us after vain endeavors to reach a safe point of departure. At the latest moment a report, apparently well authenticated, is running through the camp, that an immediate march on Holguin is decided upon, and is stirring the troops to the most cheering demonstrations of er thusiasm. A. H. K.

NATIONAL LAW AND THE CUBASE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: There is a question of public law arising be tween the Cubans and the present Government of Spain that seems hitherto to have been overlooked. Cuba was a colony or possession of the Spanish Crown. If the Cubans owed allegiance to anything Spanish, it was to the Spanish Monarchy, and was governed by it exclusively. The Spanish Monarchy was subverted by conquest, and the hard of Cuban allegiance broken. The Spanish insurrection everthrese the legal Government in precisely the way and with the same consequences as if it had been overcome by a foreign compast, so far as the outside Spanish possessions are concerned. Cuba, freed from its bondage to the Spanish Monarchy, had a perfect right to adhere to the fortunes of the fallen dynasty, cast

adhere to the Pottanes of the Tailen dynasty, cast its fortanes with the new Government, or set up for itself. It has chosen the latter. The Spanish Crown was everthrown September 22, and the Cuban declaration was made October 9, following.

The present Spanish so-called Government has precisely the same and no other right to enforce its power over the Cubans that any other invader would have who should attempt to conquer them, and if it succeeds in their subjurcation it will hold them by conquest alone, and not by any old Spanish by conquest alone, and not by any old Spanish

These principles are clearly laid down by Mr. Phillinore, one of the latest of the generally recognized authorities upon National law. See title—Conquest, Vol. 3. It will be found that he rests some of his con-cinsions upon the old decisions of our Supreme

Court.
It is one thing to interfere between parent and child, and something different to reseue a struggling maiden from the grash of a brutal ravisher.

Hashington, Sept. 26, 1869.

SLANDERS UPON THE PATRIOT LEADERS-THE NEW SCHUME FOR GOVERNING CUBA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: A late letter from the Havana correspendent of one of the morning papers, indulges in a strain of comment on Cuban affairs which should not pass without rebuke. The letter says: "The Cubans are I is not worth saving! Of one thing you must be convinced. Where the people do not form the Govern ment, the Covernment forms the people. The rule most in Cuba, and yet the result of British institutions is a nation of snobs and shop-keepers. Import a Spenish monarchy into this country and see how bravery and thrift and intelligence would flourish. They bravery and thrift and intelligence would flourish. They would be strong as sand-grass, self-reliant as reeds. As to Cuban bravery and valor, it is a year since since the revolution broke cut at Yara, with what the Spaniards called "a handful of cats." This army of cats is now hold enough to hout the Spanish owl to its quarters. The letter itself declares that Spain cannot suppress the insurrection. The acceptance of mediation means everything with the handour of the Spaniard. Undisciplined troops, entiusiastic boys, enervated Southrons have forced the attention of Spain. Cowards have done this!

This writer says that Cabans are not economical. It is This writer says that Cabans are not economical. It is because they have always been a rich people, and had no need to learn the value of economy. The industry of the Island has been monopolized by Spain. Censorship has crushed literature. Education has been neglected not only for want of encouragement, but from decided opposition on the part of authorities. For example, Jose de la Luz Caballero, the father of instruction in Cuba, was persecuted all his life by the Spanish Government, and all literary and scientific students of note have endured liferary and scientific students of note have enquired a suspecion and harassment of those in power. The orality of the people—let the writer answer for which has peaks of "an oppression which with vilish ingeneity has striven to habue them with ery vice," and of "schools circumscribed in the arise of instruction by a vicious priestheod." orality in Cuba has been corrupted by a government high matrines Slavery among its people. The two ones of Slavery and the priesthood have lain for years stones of Slavery and the priesthood have lain for years on the shoots of Coban courage and virtue, till it is no wonder they are frail and yellow. Let New-England morning feel these two strong hands of a corrupt government, and see if it flourishes under their weight.

The writer says: "Of all the insurgent leaders, there is but one upright and honest." Spoken like a friend! Farther, he denounces Gen. Cespedes, the Cuban chie, as a man destitute of a particle of honor. This is the man who set free all his slaves at the opening of the revolution, who burned his own plantation to save it pain enriching the Spaniards, and when their flames were smelling at one end of his rich territory after pillage, set fire to the other end to meet them, and who sacrificed his entire fortune to aid the insurrection. Men without holor do not make such entire sacrifices for the cause of facedom. They take care of themselves whatever they do.

The correspondent says that a class of Cubats who represent the wealth and intelligence of the island desire neither annexation to the Union nor a dictator chosen from the insurgent chiefs. Annexation to them is another name for anothilation by the resistless energy and actyrity of the North American. They desire the appointment of an American as executive head of the nation, with nearly absolute power, for a term of ten years, to leid them up to the level of self-government. Were Cespeds proclaimed dictator, they say, Quesada would take Hs place in three weeks, and resign it to another successive in three more. The possibility is an unhappy one, but to prevent any such mourrful future, the suggestion is that an American ruler should be sent out specially, under the control of laws free and liberal as those of the Unital States. To prevent the possibility of personal government correspondent says that a class of Cubans who rep should not be less than three nor more than five years. Here a significant question presents itself.

E. If the men who propose the new scheme of Goveriment comprise, as we are told, the wealth and influence of the island, they must be among the largest slavinolders in Cuba. If become us to ask whether they is tend to maintain Slavery, since they keep entire silence on this point. To retain Slavery would be to annul the effect of the revolution, and virtually to keep all the evis of the Spanish rule, for the freedom of the white man can never be nehieved while he keeps the black a slave it his side. The names of talented leaders of the Southem Rebellion are brought forward for the directerantp of the new Republic. We are told "the theory which seems to actuate these Cubans in suggesting prominent Confederates as chiefs is not based on any sympathy with these gentiemen as antagonistic to the Union, but it is considered that by the results of the late war there are a large number of men in the United States admitted to be unsurpassed as statesmen, positical economists, warriors, and scholars, theory, the computer religence. ald not be less than three nor more than five year. number of men in the United States admitted to be unsurpassed as statesmen, political economists, warriors, and scholars, thrown into complete retirement, and their great abilities so lost to their country and to the world." It must be balm to these chieftains of the Lost Cause to find themselves so highly appreciated outside their own country. But Cabans must consider seriously if they will allow their revoit to place men who support Slavery at the head of affairs. To retain Slavery would retain all the harm that Spain has done for centuries. Would Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis support Cespedes, who has liberated all his slaves I Not even for the sake of rewarding distinguished and unsuccessful merit can the Cabans afford to hatch this flying viper on the steps of their chief governmental seat. Let the liberated Cubans beware how they take traitors to their hearts in the first moments of their intoxicating freedom.

A Cuban.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE COTTON QUESTION.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. The London Times of to-day, in an article on the cotton question, says: "If cotton is dear with its increased production, because of new spinning countries bidding against us, then the Liverpool quotations are unintelligible. If spincers not only carry off the raw material, but curtail their demands for our manufactures, the state of trade is unintelligible also. On these suppositions it is useless to cry for more or cheaper cotton, the evil arising only from the loss of the monopoly. The cotton demand is limited, and competitors diminish our share of the manufacture. We cannot discern that cotton at sixpence per pound would bring trade back to England. We lost it by the loss of the raw material; but since then so many events have occurred affecting this great industry, that it is necessary to distribute or apportion their several results in the state of things THE PUGET SOUND NEGOTIATIONS.

The Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and the United ! States, says: "The progress and result of the negotiations on the Puget Sound question show that Americans and Englishmen can keep sufficiently above the mists of national prejudices, and apply the common principles of equity to the settlement of international disputes. The work was a trying one for the arbitrators. Any decision would have been satisfactory. The actual one is not un satisfactory. The most agreeable feature of this negotiation is the judicial temper displayed by the gentlemen conducting the inquiry. The San Juan and the Alabama difficulties are the only questions left outstanding. These, if ever brought to arbitration at the same hands, could scarcely resist the anxiety to observe the terms of their commission by doing justice and equity without fear, favor, or affection for their own country, which has distinguished the arbitrators of this claim."

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIANS Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a petition for ainnesty to the Fenians, promises to submit the petition to the Queen, but does not pledge the Government to any particular action on the subject. He acknowledges the soundness of judgment exhibited by the petitioners in attaching the true character to the offenses committed. Meetings have been held at Dublin, Roscommon, and Cork, in favor of amnesty to the Fenians. A meeting in support of tenant rights has been held at Maryborough.

THE HARVARD CREW AND THE LONDON ROW-

ING CLUB. The Telegraph of to-day says: "The present by the Harvard crew of their boat of the London Rowing Club was far outdone by the spins in which it was given; and it is sure to be regarded less and trophy than as a token turned by the skill and grace of the vanquished into a pledge of kindly brotherhood." JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis saited for America on Saturday in the steamer Baltimore.

FRANCE. THE OBJECT OF LORD CLARENDON'S VISIT.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. The Daily News to-day reports that the object of Lord Clarendon's visit to Paris was to announce to Napoleon an arrangement between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and England, to preserve peace and check the contagion of revolution in France in case of the Emperor's death, but not to thwart German unity.

THE LATE MURDER. Paris, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. The mystery of the recent family murder approaches selution. The bodies of the father and the eldest son have been discovered near the spot where the mother and the other children were found.

ITALY.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S CASE. Paris, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. Reports from Rome state that the case of Pére Hyaconthe will be submitted to canonical investigation, which will probably result in excommunication.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA. FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. Mount Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The treams of lava are pouring from the crater into the

HAYTI.

SALNAVE'S ENTRY INTO THE CAPITAL-FORMAL RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES MIN-

ISTER.

1FROM OCR OWN CORRESPONDENT.1

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 17 .- On Monday, the 7th inst., our city was startled by the booming of cannon at Fort Bizaton, about three miles from the city, and soon after, amid great enthusiasm, President Salnave arrived, accompanied by a portion of his staff and a small detachment of troops. As he traversed the streets the populace gathered in such masses, and were so demonstrative in their expressions of affection, that it was with some difficulty that the earty made their way to the Palace. The meeting between Gen. Chevallier and the President, old companions in exile as well as in the field, was enthusiastic and cordial, and as they clasped each other in arms, the scene was as affecting as it evidently was heartfelt on both sides. The following day the President formally accepted the resignation of his Cabinet, and appointed the following persons: Gen, Victorine Chevallier of Gonaives, Secretary of War and Navy: the Hon. D. Labonte of Port-a-Prince, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs; the Hon. N. St. Armand of Gonaives, Secretary of the Treasury; the Hon. M. Hippolyte of Cape Hayti, Secretary of the Interior. All of these gentlemen are well known and esteemed.

Immediately after the appointment of the Government, the President communicated to the American Legation his readiness to accord an audience, and on the following day Mr. Hollister and Mr. Bassett presented themselves at the Palace at 4 o'clock, the hour designated—the former to present his letter of recall, and the latter his letter of credence. The audience took place in the grand reception ball of the National Palace. The President was surrounded by his Cabinet and military staff, and Messrs. Hollister and Basset by the attaches of the American Legation. Mr. Hollister, in presenting his letter of recall, made a few appropriate remarks, to which the President replied cordially, after which Mr. Bassett was formally introduced, and placing in the hands of the President his letter of credence, delivered the fol-

lowing address: MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in the hands of your Excellency a letter of credence addressed to you by His Excellency the President of the United States, and accrediting me as Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States, near the Republic of Hayti, and I avail myself of the opportunity to fuffil a charge in-trusted to me personally, as well as officially, by the

accreding me as anisser the Republic of Hayti, and I ayall myself of the opportunity to fulfill a charge intristed to me personally, as well as officially, by the President of the United States, and to assure your Excellency, in the name of the Government and people whom I have the honor to represent, of their sincere design between the two Governments. The United States ing between the two Governments. The United States and Hayti were the two carliest Republics of the New World. First the one and then the other shook off the older systems of government and adopted for themselves those higher forms which the grand march of the human race toward a homogeneous destiny must eventually windicate to nations and peoples.

It has sometimes happened in the history of nations that great and liberal principles of government incorporative importance. The united States—the practical recognition of a great principle in the United States—the principle of a great principle in the United States—the principle of which your ancestors were among the first in the New World to contend, when they founded the Haytian Republic, and by which all classes of men under the broad shield of my Government stand equal before the law. And now, in delivering to your Excellency my letter of credence, I desire to express the hope that the two nations are continued to march side by side in a career of enlightenment and civilization.

Your Excellency, I am of the same ancestral origin as yourself and the people over whom you preside, and I offer this as an additional guarantee of my cordial desire,

against the Government for heavy damages for detention of their vessel in this port. The prospects of the angain

during my results of the pear your Government, to strengthen between the two Replace your Government, to strengthen my predecessors have so a the friendly intercourse which my predecessors have so a the friendly intercourse which my predecessors have so a sefully cultivated.

To this the President made variety color of the pronounced have found their echo labely but have just pronounced have found their echo labely but have just pronounced have found their echo labely but heart. I experience an inexpressible sage bottom of my fact that the Government of the United Stafaction in the one of its honorable clizens of our race to replace have near my Government. Hayti, always anxious font it her place at the grand banquet of civilization, is magneted every effort to reach that position. Although during my administration civil war, provoked by ambition and malice, has not ceased to rend the bosom of my country. I nevertheless propose to prove to the world that my only object is to recitablish order in my country and to promote her happiness. I will also use my best endeavors to maintain the harmony, good understanding, and friendly relations which exist between the Great Powers and my Government, particularly with the United States of America. I hope to find in you the same friendly sentiments that your honorable predecessor has manifested toward me; and I pray you to believe that I have regret in seeing him recalled, as well as pleasure in receiving you. I pray you to express to your Government the great satisfaction which I feel at your appointment to this high charge, and to convey to this Excelency Gen. Grant, your illustrious Pregident, the assurance of all the sympathy and esteem that I cherish for him.

At the conclusion of the audience refreshments were served, and a friendly conversation ensued; during which the President reiterated his satisfaction in having near his government a representative of his own race as representative of the great republic of the North. As Messrs, Bassett and Hollister were leaving the palace, the American flag was hoisted on the flag-staff in the palace grounds, and a salute of 27 guns fired. A detachment of the President's staff acted as a guard of honor on leaving the palace gates.

QUIET RESTORED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE-SALNAVE INCREASING HIS NAVY-BUSINESS AT SAINT

MARC—GOLD AT 1,300.

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning, of the steamer Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince, we have Haytian advices to the 16th inst.

The excitement which prevailed at Port-au-Prince in consequence of the conflict between Gen. Chevailier and the members of the Cabinet had subsided, but the public mind was still in an uneasy state, and as the existence of revolutionary plots was suspected, the greatest vigilance was being exercised by the authorities.

Salnave had issued a decree declaring all vessels employed by the rebels pirates, and authorizing any armed vessel to capture them according to the law on piracy. The two war vessels belonging to the rebels had been sailing under the French, English, and German flags, in turn. MARC-GOLD AT 1,300.

The Government sends by the City of Port-an-Prince. The Government sends by the City of Portan-Prince. Gen. Mentilius Clement as Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. He accompanies Mr. Sidney Gassmith of New-York, who returns upon Government affairs, and will be his guest while in the United States.

Admiral Elms and other officers of the Flaythan Navy also go to the United States for the purpose of bringing out the iron-clad Atlanta, recently purchased by the Government.

The steamers Salnave and Galatea took Fort Liberty, near Cape Hayti, after a short engagement, and it is exnear Cape Hayti, after a short engagement, and it is expected that Aux Cayes will soon surrender to the Legitimate Government.

St. MARC.

The news of the capitulation of Gonaives was received with great rejoicings, salutes being fired in celebration of

the event

There were 13 or 14 vessels leading at St. Marc, principally with cotton and coffee. There was sufficient log-wood on the beach to load four or are vessels, but it was difficult to get lighters to take the stuff to the vessels as they were all engaged in the Government service. The Customs duties at St. Marc, both import and export, were being paid in gold.

Castoms duties at St. Marc. both important export, we being paid in gold.

The steamers Florida and Republic and left for Aux Cayes. The Boston steamer Le Have, released by the vamilea authorities, had arrived at St. Kasre.

CAPE BAYTI.

President Saget had effered annesty to the inhabitants of the Cape have would expitulate; otherwise he would blockade the port and hone and to won Several families had left the Cape for Thirty Island and Monte Christo, as it was expected the place Would soon be taken by the revolutionists.

SWITZERLAND.

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTER TO THE PEACE CONGRESS, The honorary Presidency of the Peace Congress which assembled at Lausanne on the 14th inst., having been conferred on Victor Hugo, he sent the following letter: Fellow-citizens of the United States of Europe: Permit

blood is preclose; that he is sected will be necessary, I am assured put of the otherwise. What will that war be in A will want conquest is to be made? Liberty, of man—his chief right; has first duty—is not man—his chief right; has first duty—is not managed measures, and the fusion of nations ration tends invincibly to unity of the states of hiology, of measures, and the fusion of matters is humanity, which is the supreme unity. Concerd has a synonym—simplification as weath and life have a synonym—circulation. The first of the service as is the frontier. Who says frontier says benture. Cat the ligature, efface the frontier, remove the calcium officer remove the soldier, in other words be free; peace follows. Thenceforth there will be profound peace; peace follows. Thenceforth there will be profound peace; peace made once for all; involatio peace; the normal state of labor, of exchange, of supply and demand, of profocion and of consumption, of vast effort in common, of the attraction of the industries of the go and come of deas of the human flux and reflux.

Who has an interest in frontiers! The kings divide to govern. A frontier indicates a sentry-box, a sanity-box implies a soldier. "No one can pas" is the password of all privilexes, probibition, judgments, and tyrannies. From this frontier—from this soldier, all human calamity proceeds. The king being the exception requires the soldier to defend him; the soldier, in his turn, must murder in order to live. Kings must have armies; armies must have war.

king being the exception requires the soldier to defend him; the soldier, in his turn, must murder in order to live. Kings must have armies; armies must have war. Otherwise their raison detre vanishes. A strange thing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man should consent to kili man without knowing that man without knowing the man without knowing the man with war. But how suppress the army? By the suppression of despotisms. How all supports itself! Abolish the parasites in their different forms—civil lists, paid idlers, salaried clergy, pensioned magistrates, aristocratic sinecures, gratinities to pablic edifices, standing armiles. Make this sweep and you endow Europe with \$2,000,000,000 per annum. Here, by a stroke of the pen, is the problem of misery simplified. The thrones do not wish this simplification. They prefer forests of bayonets. The kings only understand one point—perpetuate war. It is believed that they are quarreling, but not entirely. They are assisting each other. The soldier must, I repeat, have his reason for existence. Perpetuate the army: perpetuate despotism: excellent feroclous logic. The kings exhaust their patient, the people, by bloodshed. There is a savage fraternity of awords, from which results the enslavement of man. Therefore, to proceed to your object, which I have called somewhere the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen. The day when this repossession will take place—the day when the people will not have outside them the man of war, that initiateal brother, they will again find themselves united, loving, doubled in power, and in soul, and Civilization will make itself as li

earthquake occurred on the 17th. The stores were closed business was suspended throughout the city, were lost so far as known. General alarm preva Tasmania, from Southampton, was disabled in a ricane on the night of the 17th. It would require four

> ST. DOMINGO. DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

HAVANA, Sept. 27 .- Advices from St. Domingo have been received up to the 9th inst. Baez had defeated the Rebels who were besigning Azua. The news of the defeat of Salnave-Baez's ally-was sorrowfully received by the latter's partisans.

> PORTO RICO. ALL QUIET-THE NEW TARIFF.

Porto Rico, Sept. 9, via Havana, Sept. 27.-The new tariff on merchandise imported and exported, will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1879. All of the sugar and molasses received at the ports of this island have been shipped. The island is perfectly quiet, no po-litical disturbances having broken out.

THE SUGAR CROP. Kingston, Sept. 8, via Havana, Sept. 27.-The owners of the schooner La Have have brought suit PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION FROM A BANKER TO SECRETARY BOUTWELL ASKING THE GOVERN-MENT TO GO INTO PRIVATE BUSINESS-THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION ON SLAVERY-PRO-POSED AMERICAN CABLE-WOMAN SUFFRAGE -PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 27, 1869. a dispatch Friday morning Secretary Boutwell received hundred thousand Jay Gould, asking the lean of eight ecurity of bonds, a the currency on collateral Secretary's attention to the same time calling the President of the Eric Railroad.

that he (Gould) was the this singular request that the Eric gave as reason for gaged in heavy improvements in Ohio, ad was now enrency was needed to pay the hands, who that the curwise go unpaid-a calamity, in the view orlid other-consequence of the great dissatisfaction it would, in duce, which would be injurious on the eve of an election, especially when it became known that the Treasury bao any quantity of currency locked up. Mr. Gould made other efforts to obtain currency, but Secretary Boutwell did not deem it proper to furnish capital for speculation in the present condition of affairs in Wall-st.

Gen. Ames, who took command in Mississippi last March, reports that since that period he has received official notice of thirty-two murders including that of Col. Crane, of thirteen assaults with intent to kill, and of thirteen outrages. Within the year rewards have been offered for thirteen other murderers, but none of these last have been arrested. Of the other arrests made under his orders for murders and other violence, thirteen have been taken out of his hands by the United States judges. He believes that the Ku-Klux-Klan are attempting to create a reign of terror with a view of affecting the approaching elections, and thinks that through either inability or un willingness the civil authorities are remiss in

enforcing the laws. Efforts have been made to represent that Gen. Sherman is in favor of Judge Dent for Governor of Mississippi. Something of this sort having come to the ear of the General, he has telegraphed directly to Judge Dent saying, that parties have called on him to talk about Mississippi affairs, evidently for political purposes, that he has parried all questions, and that he must ask the Judge to prevent the publication of anything representing him (Sherman) as in favor of Dent or anybody else, masmuch as he wishes to be in no way connected

with election matters. Dispatches from this city to Northern papers state that there is a marked difference between the two Cuban Constitutions, inasmuch as one of them recognized and npholds Slavery, while the other is anti-Slavery in its sentiments, and the dispatches say these differences have been discovered by an official in the State Department. Sefior Lemus will publish to-morrow a card, saying explicitly that only one Constitution-that adopted in May last-exists in Cuba. He also says: "I have in my pos-session complete copies of all the official acts of the Republic of Cuba since its organization up to the first of this month, and I defy any one to find therein one single sentence which contemplates anything but absolute and unequivocal freedom of the slaves of the island. The Republican leaders, long before the adoption of the Constitution, emancipated their slaves, and wherever the army of the Republic marches, freedom is proclaimed to all of every color."

The American Cable Company of New-York, to-day filed with the Postmaster-General to written notice of them acquiescence in the telegraphic restrictions imposed by act of Congress of 1866. This company proposes to lay a submarine cable to be worked under an American patent between France and this country, and the French Cable Company have undertaken to procure for them from the imperial government the same privileges watch they are now asking from Congress.

The Women's Universal Franchise Association of this city held a stated meeting last Saturday evening. Mrs. Josephine Griffia presided. Mrs. Griffia gave a glow-Fellow citizens of the United States of European Federal ties public is founded in rights, and in the mountine is founded in rights, and in the mountine is founded in rights, and in the mountine is founded in fact. You exist: therefore the grists. You prove it by your union, which outlines unity. You are the commencement of the grand future. You confer on me the honorary Presidency of your Congress, and I am profoundly touched by that act Your Congress is more than an assembly of intellects; it is a sort of compilation committee of the fature table of the land. An elite exist only because there is a multitude. You are this elite. From the present you signify by law that war is wrong; that furner even glorious, bombastic, and royal, is infanny that human blood is precious; that life is sacred. Thus a last war ing account of the late Woman's Convention in Cincin-

The statement belegraphed from this city that a writ of mandamustuse been issued against Gen. Sherman, as Secretary of War, by soveral claim agents who were suspended as alterneys before the War Department, on charges of corrupt conduct, is incorrect.

Assistant Postmaster-General Earl is engaged in adjusting the compensation of letter currers. The maximum amount of pay is fixed by law at \$900 per year. The act of July 1, 1864, allows the Postmaster-General to increase the salaries of diligent and faithful carriers. after they have been some time in service, to \$1,000, but no higher rate of compensation is allowed. The object of readjusting the compensation is to ascertain whether the salaries of mail carriers in therural district may not be reduced. This the Postmaster-General is authorized to do, but it is not likely that the salaries of earriers in the large cities will be cut down, as \$500 is considered low enough. Meetings were held here on Saturday evening by the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New-York State Associations re, specively, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements to enable their members to go home to vote at the coming

Fall elections. Gen. Breckepridge at | Albert Pike are in Baltimore, on their way to this city.

This city and neighborhood was visited with a heavy rain and wind storm on Saturday night and yesterday. The rain fell in torrents, but we have heard of no damage by rain or wind. In Georgetown a tornade or whirlwind was very destructive. To-day it is 15 to 20 degrees cooler than last week.

LATER NEWS ABOUT INDIAN TROUBLES-EXTRA-ORDINARY IMMIGRATION -SALE OF GOVERN-MENT PROPERTY AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Lieut-Commander Lull has been detached from the Lancaster, and ordered to command the Nantasket.

Advices received by the Indian Department from Fort Stanton, New-Mexico, represent that the Mescalero Apache Indians are still on the war path. The citizens of San Jose, New-Mexico, report that a party of five or six of this tribe attacked four boys who were herding sheen near that Lient.-Compander Lull has been detached from the where the reabsorption of the soldier in the citizen. The day when this repossession will take place—thodsy when the people will not have outside them the man of war, that minneal brother, they will again find themselves united, loving, doubled in power, and in soul, and Civilization will name herself Harmony and Labor, and peace will make liself as light does by the simple ascension of a star. The star is liberty? Raise, therefore, the cry: Deliverance? which contains the solution of all. Citizens and brothers, I send you my warmest thanks, and my cordial adhesion.

VENEZUELA.

THE PULGAR REBELLION.

CARACAS, Sept. 7, via Havana, Sept. 27.—President Monagas is actively engaged preparing for a campaign against Gov. Pulgar. The Venezuelan manof-war Bolivar is blockading the port of Maricaibo. The typhus fever is raging at Curacoa. Guzman Blanco is still at Caracoa plotting against President Monagas.

ST. THOMAS.

EARTHQUAKE AND HURRICANE.

Havana, Sept. 27.—Advices have been received from St. Thomas to the 18th inst. Three shocks of earthquake occurred on the 17th. The stores were closed and business was suspended throughout the city. No

etc.
Major Haggerty had a long and satisfactory interview with the President, to-day, on the subject of his rejection by the British Government as Consul at Glasgow.
The United States Consul at Turk's Island, reports the wreck of the schooner Plandome of New-Yerk, on the 18th of August, on the reef off Sall Rock, Caross. Six of

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP TRADE WIND.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 27 .- The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Merrill, henceson the 22d inst. for Belize, Honduras, went down at sea on the 24th. There were only three passengers on board, who, with the crew, took to the life-beats. One of the boats (in charge of Henry Arnold, a colored pilot of Belize) with four persons, including two of the passengers, reached the South-West Pass Baryesterday. They parted company with the other boats on Friday evening, and did not see them afterward. The weather was very rough at the time the boats got separated. A steamer has gone in scarce of the missing boats. ned. A steamer has gone in search of the missing boats. New-Orleans, Sept. 27.—There are no furher tidings of the Trade Wind's boats. The roughness of the Gulf causes approblemsion for their safety. Mayor Lesche of Jefferson City has reagued.

RETURN OF DR. HAYES'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 27 .- The expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist, has returned from the Arctic regions, entirely successful in every way, and all well. They penetrated the middle ice, in which the British steam whaler Alexandria was crushed by the ice and lost. Her crew was saved.